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NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION: TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS

Canada
(Updated to 1992)

Paper submitted by Canada**

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TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS: CANADA

UPDATED TO 1992

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1. NAMES AUTHORITIES

Canada's national geographical names authority, the **Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names**, is based in Ottawa. Each of the ten provinces, the two territories, and each of the federal departments responsible for Canada Lands (national parks, Indian reserves) and for military bases has responsibility for deciding on names and names policies and procedures within its jurisdiction.

1.1 Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names

Canada has had a national authority since 1897, when the Geographic Board of Canada was established by order in council. The Board's successor, the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (CPCGN), was organized in 1961. Its current mandate is set out in P.C. 1990-549 (Appendix 5.1), which was revised in 1990.

The CPCGN has a membership of 25. Each of the ten provinces and each of the two territories has a member. Ten members represent the mapping, archival, defence, statistics and translation interests of the federal government. The chairpersons of the special advisory committees, established to deal with specific concepts and issues relating to Canadian toponymy, are also members of the CPCGN.

The CPCGN meets once a year, in various parts of Canada, to discuss issues and concepts relating to national toponymic problems and standards. Significant matters discussed and resolved in recent years include a policy for the language treatment of geographical names on federal documents; a policy on the handling of geographical names in national parks, Indian reserves and military bases within the provinces and territories; the approval of a long range programme for the production of the **Gazetteer of Canada** series; the upgrading of general guiding principles and procedures for geographical naming; the endorsement of 26 resolutions on native geographical names; the adoption of guidelines for the treatment of names outside Canada for official Canadian maps; a document of understanding with the United States concerning names of transboundary features; and a Vision and recommendations for Canadian digital toponymic services.

1.1.2 Special Advisory Committees

The CPCGN currently has four advisory committees. Each of them was set up to provide advice to CPCGN members on specific problems relating to national standards

or to matters outside the jurisdiction of the provinces and territories, such as the naming of undersea features. A fifth advisory committee, at present inactive, established guidelines for federal treatment of foreign geographical names.

1.1.2.1 Advisory Committee on Undersea and Maritime Feature Nomenclature

This advisory committee was set up in 1966 to deal with the naming of undersea features in areas of interest to Canada, to determine criteria for undersea feature naming, and to establish and define undersea feature generics for Canadian use. In 1984 its responsibility was extended to include the naming and delineation of major maritime features adjacent to Canada's coasts. The advisory committee is chaired by the Dominion Hydrographer. Currently it has twelve members who are drawn from federal departments concerned with defence, fisheries, oceanography, marine ecology, marine geology, translation and toponymy; the Government of the Northwest Territories; and from the private sector.

1.1.2.2 Advisory Committee on Nomenclature and Delineation

This advisory committee was organized in 1975, as the Advisory Committee on Glaciological and Alpine Nomenclature, to provide the CPCGN with expert advice on the handling of geographical names in mountainous and snow- and ice-covered regions, to establish a glossary of generic terminology used in glaciological and alpine nomenclature, to encourage proper naming practices in mountain areas, and to ensure precise identification of named alpine and permanent ice features. The advisory committee meets once a year, usually in conjunction with the CPCGN annual meeting. The present committee chairman is the Head of the Cold Regions Centre of the National Hydrology Research Centre of Canada. This committee was largely responsible for preparation of text for the 1987 publication **Generic terms in Canada's geographical names**; and for the public brochure **Naming Canada's geographical features**. In 1991 the committee's terms of reference were broadened and its name changed so that it can provide advice on generic terminology and feature delineation in all regions of Canada.

1.1.2.3 Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research

This advisory committee was set up in 1975 to provide a broad overview of toponymy research in Canada, to identify priorities for toponymy research and to review

and evaluate completed research. Since then, the advisory committee has promoted the convening of workshops on urban naming, automation of names data, gazetteer production, native geographical names, and "alternate" names. It has also encouraged the compilation of a bibliography of Canadian toponymy (in particular native toponymy); an inventory of ongoing Canadian toponymic research projects (published annually in CANOMA); and a guide for the field collection of native geographical names. The advisory committee is currently chaired by a university professor of linguistics. Its twelve members are from each of the major regions of Canada and from the English and French academic communities, and represent interests in archives, history, cartography, linguistics, geography, translation and toponymy. During the past five years, this committee has acted as the CPCGN's chief working group for resolving questions concerning the order in council, for preparing a strategic plan for the CPCGN, and for carrying the responsibility of the progress of a CPCGN video being produced in 1992.

1.1.2.4 Advisory Committee on Canadian Digital Toponymic Services

This advisory committee was formed in 1991 to advise and provide leadership in the development, implementation, and monitoring of Canadian digital toponymic services to assist the CPCGN in reaching its objectives and realizing its Vision. (The Vision includes a user-friendly menu-driven data base, where software is intuitive, retrieval is fast and independent of the type of computer used. Access from distant sites would be through a transparent network, and authorized CPCGN members could update their particular sections of the complete data base.) So far the advisory committee, or the working group which was it predecessor, has addressed core data fields for Canadian records, and automation of syllabics and modified extended Roman alphabet characters of the Athapaskan languages. It is currently addressing technical issues of data exchange, as well as important policy issues on data sharing and dissemination. The advisory committee is chaired by a university professor of geography, and participation is open to all CPCGN members or their representatives.

1.1.2.5 Advisory Committee on Names Outside Canada

This advisory committee (currently inactive) was set up in the late 1970s to devise a national policy for the treatment of names outside Canada for federal maps, charts and other documents. The policy, established by the advisory committee in 1980, and adopted by the CPCGN (Appendix 5.2), set out three main approaches: 1) the use of the names of sovereign states in English and French as recognized by Canada's External

Affairs Department; 2) the use of names of populated places and other features as adopted by the country concerned (e.g. **Köln** in Germany; **Dunkerque** in France; **Kunlun Shan** in China); 3) the use of names of features adjacent or common to two or more sovereign states in English and/or French, depending on the map in question (e.g. **Atlantic Ocean, Océan Atlantique; Gulf of Bothnia, Golfe de Botnie**).

1.1.3 CPCGN Secretariat

The Secretariat of the CPCGN is located in Ottawa, and is provided by the federal Canada Centre for Mapping in the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. At present 5.5 person-years are devoted to liaison with the federal, provincial and territorial members; organizing the meetings of the CPCGN and its advisory committees; preparing and disseminating position papers, brochures, and general CPCGN information; answering more than 1 000 inquiries a year on the origin and use of geographical names in Canada and abroad; verifying approximately 20 000 names annually for a variety of federal maps, charts, and texts; and processing 4 000 CPCGN decisions on new names and name changes each year by maintaining up-to-date amended 1:50 000 toponymic base maps and having the names records entered into the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base. Since 1975 the Secretariat has published CANOMA, a twice-yearly journal on news and views on Canadian toponymy.

1.2 Provincial and Territorial Names Boards

The order in council (most recently 1990) under which the CPCGN is established clearly places authority over decisions on names in the hands of federal and provincial ministers according to their respective jurisdictions. In national parks, Indian reserves and military bases in the provinces and territories there is joint authority in making decisions. Elsewhere, in the provinces and territories, decisions on names are made by the provincial or territorial authority reporting to a designated minister. In some provinces and territories the responsibility for names authorization rests with one person, who makes all decisions on behalf of the jurisdiction. This course is followed in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia, and by the federal authorities representing national parks, Indian reserves and military bases. In the Northwest Territories, various types of name decisions are authorized at different bureaucratic levels, culminating with the Executive Council of the Government of the Northwest Territories. In Newfoundland, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon Territory a commission or board has been established, in most cases by provincial

or territorial law. A full list of addresses of federal, provincial and territorial CPCGN members is set out in Appendix 5.3

1.2.1 Quebec

Quebec has one of the most sophisticated toponymic authorities in the world. Established by the Government of Quebec in 1977 under the Charter of the French Language, the Commission de toponymie is composed of a 7-member board, supported by a full time staff of 28. The Commission has produced several publications on toponymic guidelines, including: 1) **Guide toponymique du Québec** (revised 1990); 2) **Guide à l'intention des éditeurs et des rédacteurs de manuels scolaires** (1983); 3) **Guide à l'usage des cartographes** (1984); 4) **Terminologie géographique de la toponymie québécoise** (1990); 5) **Méthodologie des inventaires toponymiques** (1986); 6) **Répertoire toponymique du Québec** (1987) and a **Supplément cumulatif** in 1991; 7) **La politique de désignation toponymique commémorative** (1990); and 8) **Guide de dénomination des édifices, ouvrages d'art et autres constructions** (1991). Inquiries should be addressed to the Président, Commission de toponymie du Québec.

1.2.2 Ontario

The Ontario Geographic Names Board was established by provincial act in 1968 with membership composed of its Executive Secretary (a ministerial appointment) and the Surveyor General of Ontario (ex officio), and five others appointed from the private sector, by the provincial government (by Order in Council). The Board is supported by personnel provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources. It has published **Principles of Geographical Naming**, in 1975; **Naming Ontario**, 1977; **A Manual for the Field Collection of Geographical Names** (jointly published with the Government of Quebec) in 1986; and various policy papers and reports concerning the treatment of geographical names in a bilingual context. Inquiries should be addressed to the Surveyor General or the Executive Secretary.

1.2.3 Newfoundland

The province of Newfoundland has had a names authority since 1904 (over 40 years before Newfoundland joined Canada). A new act was passed on May 21, 1974 establishing the present Newfoundland Geographical Names Board, which in 1991

formally changed its name to the Newfoundland and Labrador Geographical Names Board. The Board of six members (including chair and secretary) is supported through the Department of Environment and Lands. As a result of field investigation and archival research by students at Memorial University of Newfoundland several thousand locally-used names have been approved since 1980. Questions relating to the activities of the Board should be directed to the Executive Secretary.

1.2.4 Alberta

Alberta set up its own names authority in 1974. It presently has a Geographical Names Committee, which makes recommendations to the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation Board. The province's geographical names programme is supported through the Department of Culture and Multiculturalism. Various geographical names products aimed at school students, tourists and those interested in historical maps have been prepared, in addition to two volumes of a four volume reference work **Place Names of Alberta** (published in 1991 and 1992). Alberta has published a **Geographical Names Manual** (revised 1992). Information on Alberta activities should be directed to the Head of the Geographical Names Programme.

1.2.5 Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan Geographic Names Board was established in 1974. The Board, chaired by the Director of the Central Survey and Mapping Agency, has provision for two members from the indigenous cultures, and one each from the Canadian Legion, the Archives Association and the Natural History Society. Inquiries about the Board's activities should be sent to the Secretary of the Board.

1.2.6 Yukon Territory

The Yukon Geographical Names Board was established in 1987. It is to have six members (from the government and the public), with particular concerns in history, and native languages, and equally representing native and non-native interests. The Council for Yukon Indians is represented on the board, which is supported through the Heritage Branch of the Department of Tourism.

2. PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES

2.1 Principles of Geographical Naming

Guiding principles for geographical naming in Canada have been developed and elaborated over the past 90 years. The latest edition of the CPCGN principles and procedures was published in 1990. This booklet **Principles and procedures for geographical naming** contains 14 guiding principles with associated notes, and four appendices with guidelines dealing with names outside Canada, mountain names, abbreviations of the names of provinces and territories and official languages and geographical names on federal government maps (see Appendix 5.4).

Some provincial boards have developed and elaborated their own series of principles. For principles on naming in Quebec one should consult **Guide toponymique du Québec** (1990), for Ontario one is directed to **Principles of Geographical Naming** (1975); and for Alberta **Geographical Names Manual** (1992). Canadian Parks Service has developed guidelines for naming in national parks in order to discourage feature identification in wilderness areas and to address toponymic signage in keeping with Canadian official language requirements. Manitoba has published information on its guiding principles in its brochure **Manitoba's Geographical Names** (1988). Yukon published its own booklet on the **Yukon Geographical Names Program**, and most recently British Columbia prepared a brochure **Geographical Names of British Columbia**.

2.2 Procedures for Geographical Naming

Only in exceptional circumstances, does the CPCGN itself initiate naming. Most new names are derived from public submissions and names recorded during field programmes.

Individuals or organizations proposing new names for adoption are usually advised that the necessary research to make name decisions may take several months, especially for features in remote areas, or in Canada Lands or military bases in the provinces and territories. Use of unauthorized names in publications will not necessarily result in their official recognition.

Proposals should usually provide names for specific geographical features. The following type of information and documentation facilitates investigation and the decision making process: (a) location by latitude and longitude (geographic or UTM coordinates); (b) indication of precise extent on a map; (c) acceptance by the local population; (d) reason for each proposal; (e) origin and/or meaning; (f) evidence of research to indicate that each feature has no other local name; (g) photographs or sketches.

Reliable, preferably documented, information concerning corrections in the use, spelling or application of toponyms on maps and marine charts and in other publications should be submitted to the CPCGN Secretariat, or to the appropriate provincial or territorial CPCGN member.

3. LANGUAGES

3.1 Official Languages of Canada

The Constitution Act, 1982, recognizes two official languages in Canada, English and French. They have equality of status and equal rights and privileges as to their use in all institutions of the Parliament and the Government of Canada. At the provincial level only one province is officially bilingual (New Brunswick) and only one province is officially unilingual (Quebec: French).

3.2 Official Languages and Geographical Names on Federal Government Maps

In November 1983 the Official Languages Branch of Treasury Board issued Circular 1983-58, which sets out government policy for geographical names on federal maps and marine charts. Recognizing that names reflect an important element in creating a national image, the circular established a number of guidelines.

Names of geographical entities of pan-Canadian significance having well-known forms in both official languages were established by the President of the Treasury Board on the recommendation of the Board's Official Languages Branch and the CPCGN, and are listed in Appendix 5.5. They are to appear in both their forms on a bilingual map, or, in the case of separate English and French versions of a map, in the form appropriate to the language of the map. The combined pivotal form of one specific term with two generic

terms (e.g. Fleuve Mackenzie River) is discouraged, as also, is the dropping of the generic term from an official name (e.g. Mackenzie, rather than Mackenzie River).

All other geographical names, including the names of cities, towns, and municipalities which have been incorporated, are to appear on federal government maps in the forms adopted by the provincial, territorial or federal authorities in whose jurisdiction the entities lies. Such names are authorized for official use by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.

As of May 1992, only two populated places (both in New Brunswick) have more than one official name: Grand-Sault/Grand Falls, Cap-des-Caissie/Caissie Cape. Some features do have more than one official name, in most cases because they are located in a bilingual province or because they cross the boundary between French- and English-language areas. Names of some undersea features off the east coast of Canada, for historical usage reasons, also have two official names (Appendix 5.6).

3.3 Official Languages and Geographical Names in Prose Texts

The names of cities, towns and municipalities, which have been incorporated provincially or territorially, should appear in their approved forms in prose texts. In either English or French texts, the names of populated places should be retained as established in provincial and territorial statutes. Examples are: **St. John's** (Nfld.), **Saint John** (N.B.), **Montréal** (Qc), **Sept-Îles** (Qc), **The Pas** (Man.), **Regina** (Sask.), either **Grand-Falls** or **Grand-Sault** (N.B.) [see section 3.2].

In prose texts in English or French, the list of pan-Canadian names is a basic tool. For names of geographical features not included on the pan-Canadian list, or not approved in both official languages, it is acceptable to translate the generic portion of the name, that is, the portion indicating the nature of the entity ("lake" in **Lake Okanagan**; "rivière" in **rivière Gatineau**). In 1987, the CPCGN published a glossary of **Generics terms in Canada's geographical names**. For some 600 of the 640 generics described in either English or French, an equivalent generic is suggested as a guide for usage in the other official language. Advice on equivalent generics in English and French is provided by the Terminological Information Service of the Translation Bureau, or through the CPCGN Secretariat.

Translation Bureau has prepared guidelines to standardize the treatment of such names as **Bay of Islands, Lesser Slave Lake** and **Lake on the Mountain** for French language federal government texts. To assist translators, a basic reference document is being prepared to provide a reference list of this information.

3.4 Generic Terminology

The compilation and publication in 1987 of a complete list of generic terms in use in Canada as **Generic terms in Canada's geographical names** was undertaken jointly by the CPCGN Secretariat, the Advisory Committee on Glaciological and Alpine Nomenclature and the Translation Bureau. Each entry provides a short definition of the generic term, observations on its use, related terms, some examples and an indication of an equivalent term in the other official language. Updates to this list will be included in the CPCGN's journal **CANOMA** and in Translation Bureau's **Terminology Update/L'Actualité terminologique**.

3.5 Abbreviations

Neither the CPCGN as a whole nor the provincial and territorial names authorities have established comprehensive lists of abbreviations for geographical names and generic terminology. The Commission de toponymie du Québec has some rules for abbreviating names and terms, and these are outlined in **Guide à l'usage des cartographes** (1984), p. 14-15. Abbreviations of generic terms as used on Canadian topographic maps and hydrographic charts as of 1987 were included in **Generic terms in Canada's geographical names**. A slightly modified and up-dated list of abbreviations for use on 1:50 000 National Topographic System maps of Canada was produced by the Canada Centre for Mapping in 1988 (Appendix 5.7).

Traditionally, mapmakers and prose text writers have been encouraged to use full names as approved, with mapmakers using their own abbreviations for generics where space is limited. Where the same abbreviation has been used for more than one term (e.g., "C" for cemetery, cove and cape) the type colour and the type positioning usually reveal the nature of the feature.

Normally no part of the name of a populated place is abbreviated. In Quebec, names including Saint or Sainte are approved with the name written in full and are retained in this form on federal maps. Outside Quebec, many names with **Saint** and **Sainte** are

officially approved in the abbreviated forms (e.g. **St. John's**, Nfld.; **St. Thomas**, Ont., **Sault Ste. Marie**, Ont.). Such names should not be spelled out. On the other hand, some names have "Saint" written in full (e.g. **Saint John**, New Brunswick) and should not be abbreviated. The **Gazetteer of Canada** series can be consulted for guidance on the spelling of such names, as approved by the CPCGN.

Abbreviations for the names of the provinces and territories in English and French have been approved by the CPCGN, and there are also standardized two-letter symbols recommended by the Canadian postal authorities.

Abbreviations and symbols of the names of the provinces and territories

Jurisdiction	English	French	Postal
Alberta	Alta.	Alb.	AB
British Columbia	B.C.	C.-B.	BC
Manitoba	Man.	Man.	MB
New Brunswick	N.B.	N.-B.	NB
Newfoundland	Nfld.	T.-N.	NF
Northwest Territories	N.W.T.	T.N.-O.	NT
Nova Scotia	N.S.	N.-É.	NS
Ontario	Ont.	Ont.	ON
Prince Edward Island	P.E.I.	Î.-P.-É.	PE
Quebec	Que./Qc	Qué./Qc	PQ
Saskatchewan	Sask.	Sask.	SK
Yukon Territory	Y.T.	Yn	YK

4. SOURCE MATERIALS

There are several sources which may be consulted to determine official geographical names in Canada. Among them are the official records maintained by the CPCGN Secretariat, and now stored digitally in the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base; the **Gazetteer of Canada** series, the **Répertoire toponymique du Québec**;

the **Gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names (1987)**; the names records (analogue and/or digital) of individual provincial/territorial jurisdictions; topographical maps and hydrographic charts, and various atlases published in recent years.

4.1 CPCGN Records

The CPCGN Secretariat maintains a file on each topographical map and hydrographic chart produced by the federal government. These files contain information on the approval of names, queries and background information relating to features named on each map. With each file an amended base map is maintained with updated information on new names and changes. The CPCGN Secretariat also maintains records of current and superseded geographical names, indicating correct spelling, map sheet area, geographical coordinates, status, and origin. All name records are now loaded in the automated Canadian Geographical Names Data Base, maintained by the federal Toponymy Section of the National Atlas programme of the department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

4.2 Provincial and Territorial Records

Each province and territory has a variety of toponymic records in the offices serving the geographical names authority. The Commission de toponymie du Québec has extensive records, both traditional files and cards and an automated toponymic data base, the new TOPOS system; Manitoba has an automated toponymic file; British Columbia, Northwest Territories, and Ontario are currently developing digital systems; and Alberta has its inventory of geographical names on Macintosh computers.

4.3 Canadian Geographical Names Data Base (formerly the National Toponymic Data Base)

The Canada Centre for Mapping of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources maintains the automated records of the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base (CGNDB), which includes current and superseded geographical names of the CPCGN. Some 470 000 toponyms are stored on SUN hardware, using a UNIX operating system and ORACLE data management software. Read-only on-line access is available for CPCGN members, new information and changes can be added from magnetic tapes, and in the near future arrangements will be formulated to communicate digitally members' official name decisions. The CGNDB is used for the generation of names lists for new editions of National Topographic System maps at 1:50 000 and 1:250 000, as well as 1:2M base

maps and other special purpose maps. Hard copy printouts, magnetic tapes, cassettes and diskettes are used to respond to users' requests for large quantities of data.

4.4 Gazetteers

The Canada Centre for Mapping publishes the **Gazetteer of Canada** series for the CPCGN. There is a volume for each province (except Quebec) and each territory (see Appendix 5.8). Since 1980, the volumes of the series have been produced from the automated CGNDB records. Most volumes have been re-issued since that time. Those for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which have not been revised since the 1970s, are scheduled for completion within the next two years. Updated volumes for other provinces and territories are also being produced. The volumes produced since 1980 are also available on 24 x microfiche. For Quebec, the Commission de toponymie du Québec published a new edition of the **Répertoire toponymique du Québec** in 1987, with a cumulative supplement printed in 1991. For undersea features, the Canadian Hydrographic Service produced a second edition of the **Gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names** in 1987. The CPCGN is at present looking at the selection of names and appropriate fields of data to produce a **Concise Gazetteer of Canada** within the next five years.

4.5 Topographic Maps and Hydrographic Charts

Topographic maps and hydrographic charts produced since 1975 reasonably reflect the current decisions on official names and correct language forms, and those produced in the previous ten years are quite reliable in most toponymic detail. Recent small scale maps of Canada, published in English, French or bilingual formats at scales of 1:7.5M, 1:12.5M, 1:20M, 1:30M are excellent sources for official names. 1:2M base maps are currently being revised and will show official names and be in keeping with language policy established for federal maps. Indexes of topographic and small scale maps can be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Ottawa, K1A 0E9. Indexes of hydrographic charts are available from the Canadian Hydrographic Service, Ottawa, K1A 0E6.

4.6 Atlases

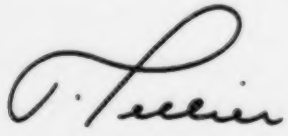
The series of small scale maps of the edition of the **National Atlas of Canada** now being completed follow the decisions of the CPCGN and the language policy for geographical names on federal government maps as established by Treasury Board (Circular 1983-58). The **Canada Gazetteer Atlas** and the **Canada Atlas**

toponymique, produced by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1980, although rather out-dated are good sources of geographical name information. They show the locations of all populated places in Canada, and, with a few minor exceptions, are excellent reflections of the federal government's language policy for geographical names. The **Canada Gazetteer Atlas** is now out of print; however, the Reader's Digest **Atlas of Canada** (1981) uses the maps and names data prepared for the government-produced atlas. Plans are being developed for a revision of the **Canada Gazetteer Atlas** using recent census data. The **Atlas and Gazetteer of Canada**, and the French version of it, the **Atlas et toponymie du Canada** produced by the Surveys and Mapping Branch in 1969, are no longer reliable sources for official geographical names, especially as to the language forms of official names.

APPENDIX 5.1

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL, on the recommendation of the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, is pleased hereby to revoke Order in Council P.C. 1969-1458 of July 22, 1969 and to make the annexed Order establishing the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, in substitution therefor.

CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY - COPIE CERTIFIÉE CONFORME



CLERK OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL - LE GREFFIER DU CONSEIL PRIVÉ

P.C. 1990-549

ORDER ESTABLISHING THE CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Short Title

1. This Order may be cited as the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names Order.

Interpretation

2. In this Order,

"Chairperson" means the Chairperson of the Committee appointed under section 4; (président)

"Committee" means the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names established by subsection 3(1); (Comité)

"Department" means the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources; (ministère)

"Minister" means the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources. (ministre)

Establishment of Committee

3. (1) There is hereby established a national body coordinating all matters affecting geographical nomenclature in Canada, to be known as the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.

(2) The membership of the Committee shall consist of a chairperson and the following members:

(a) an Assistant Deputy Minister of the Department;

(b) a representative from the Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector of the Department;

(c) a representative from the Geological Survey of Canada Sector of the Department;

(d) the Dominion Hydrographer of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans;

(e) a representative of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development;

(f) the Director of Geographic Operations of the Department of National Defence;

(g) the National Archivist of Canada;

(h) the Assistant Under Secretary of State (Official Languages and Translation) of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada;

(i) the Director of Historical Research of the Canadian Parks Service of the Department of the Environment;

(j) the Director of the Geography Division of Statistics Canada;

(k) one representative appointed by each provincial and territorial government of each province and territory of Canada; and

(l) such additional members, including chairpersons of advisory committees established under subsection 10(1), as the Minister may appoint.

4. The Chairperson of the Committee shall be appointed by the Minister in consultation with the members of the Committee.

Functions and Powers of the Committee

5. The Committee shall develop principles, procedures and guidelines for geographical naming in Canada and on questions concerning the use of foreign geographical nomenclature.

6. The Committee shall advise the appropriate authorities on programmes and resources for research and investigation into geographical names and geographical terminology.

7. Geographical name decisions approved by the appropriate federal, provincial or territorial authority, according to its respective jurisdiction, shall become official decisions of the Committee.

8. (1) All questions that arise in the departments, agencies and Crown corporations of the Government of Canada respecting Canadian geographical nomenclature, and respecting foreign geographical nomenclature except where specific binding international agreements exist, shall be referred to the Committee for consideration.

(2) The departments, agencies and Crown corporations referred to in subsection (1) shall accept and abide by the decisions of the Committee with regard to Canadian geographical nomenclature, and shall apply, consistent with other international agreements of the Government of Canada, the principles, procedures and guidelines of the Committee in the treatment of foreign geographical nomenclature.

Organization

9. The Committee shall decide on its rules of procedure and method of operation.

10. (1) The Committee may establish subcommittees and advisory committees as required.

(2) The Committee may recommend the appointment of chairpersons and members of subcommittees and advisory committees established under subsection (1).

11. The Committee shall meet in plenary session at least once every calendar year.

12. The Committee shall report to the Minister at least on an annual basis.

13. The Committee shall be served by a Secretariat, provided by the Department, with appropriate resources to carry out its functions.

14. The Executive Secretary shall be the head of the Secretariat.

15. The Executive Secretary shall be responsible to the Chairperson for the functional activity of the Secretariat.

16. The Executive Secretary shall present a report and a proposed activity plan for the Secretariat at least annually to the Committee.

17. The Executive Secretary shall, in concert with the representatives of the jurisdictions concerned, have the power to deal with and decide, in the name and on behalf of the Committee, all routine matters of geographical nomenclature.

Remuneration and Allowance

18. (1) The members of the Committee, subcommittees and advisory committees shall serve without remuneration.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the members of the Committee, the subcommittees and advisory committees, as well as the Executive Secretary and the secretaries of subcommittees and advisory committees, may be paid their travelling and living expenses necessarily incurred in connection with the business of the Committee.

19. Funding for the activities of the Committee shall be provided for in the estimates of the Surveys, Mapping and Remote Sensing Sector of the Department.

APPENDIX 5.2

GUIDELINES FOR NAMES OUTSIDE CANADA FOR OFFICIAL CANADIAN USE

In 1982, the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names approved the following guidelines for the treatment of names of countries, populated places, and political, cultural and natural features outside Canada, for official use on Canadian maps and charts:

1. **Names of sovereign states**

   a) to be rendered in English and French forms as provided by Canada's External Affairs Department to the Secretariat of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.

2. **Populated places in countries outside Canada**

   a) to be rendered according to decisions in published gazetteers of the names authority in each state as published in romanized form;

   b) if no national gazetteer exists, to be determined through consultation of recent atlases and maps produced by each state;

   c) if no recent national gazetteers, atlases or maps are available, to be determined by the CPCGN Secretariat through consultation of other sources deemed to reflect forms acceptable to each national authority concerned;

   d) to have their traditional English and/or French exonyms indicated in brackets in text after the national form, or in smaller type in brackets on maps, as an option, if the names are deemed to be necessary to identify the places (e.g. **Canton** to accompany **Guangzhou**).

3. **Names of other features within sovereign states**

   a) to be rendered according to decisions in published gazetteers of the names authority in each state as published in romanized form;

   b) if no national gazetteer exists, to be determined through consultation of recent atlases and maps produced by each state;

   c) if no recent national gazetteers, atlases or maps are available, to be determined by the CPCGN Secretariat through consultation of other sources deemed to reflect forms acceptable to each national authority concerned.

4. **Names of features adjacent or common to two or more sovereign states**

   a) to be rendered in both English and French if the map or document is designed for both English and French audiences (e.g. **English Channel** and **La Manche**);

   b) to be rendered in English only if the map or document is designed for English readers only (e.g. **Red Sea** only);

   c) to be rendered in French only if the map or document is designed for French readers only (e.g. **Mer Rouge** only).

APPENDIX 5.3

ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES AND ITS SECRETARIAT

FEDERAL MEMBERS

Mr. J.H. O'Donnell
A/Chairman
Canadian Permanent Committee on
Geographical Names
Room 650
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Geographical Services Division
Canada Centre for Mapping
Energy, Mines and Resources
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Col. Fred Noseworthy
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Department of Indian and Northern
Affairs
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
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Mr. Roger Collet
Assistant Under Secretary of State
(Official Languages - Translation)
Secretary of State
Ottawa, Ontario
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Dr. Jean-Pierre Wallot
National Archivist
National Archives of Canada
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Mr. V.B. Glickman
Director
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PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL MEMBERS

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ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Advisory Committee on Toponymy Research

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Advisory Committee on Nomenclature and Delineation

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SECRETARIAT
CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Secretariat
Geographical Names
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
6th Floor, Room 650
615 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
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APPENDIX 5.4

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

PRINCIPLE 1 NAMES GOVERNED BY STATUTORY AUTHORITY

The names of municipalities, territorial divisions, reserves, parks and other legal entities as created by, or resulting from, legislation by the appropriate government shall be accepted.

PRINCIPLE 2 NAMES IN GENERAL PUBLIC USE

First priority shall be given to names with long-standing local usage by the general public. Unless there are good reasons to the contrary, this principle should prevail.

PRINCIPLE 3 NAMES GIVEN BY OTHER AGENCIES

Names for facilities established by postal authorities, railway companies and major public utilities shall be accepted, if they are in keeping with the other principles. Names established for land divisions by federal, provincial and territorial departments shall also be accepted, if they conform to the other principles. Active encouragement should be given to such agencies to have open communication with the appropriate names authorities.

PRINCIPLE 4 NAMING AN ENTIRE FEATURE AND IDENTIFYING ITS EXTENT

A decision on a name proposal for a physical or cultural feature should specify the geographical limits of the feature to which the name applies. Future approval of different names with the same generic for a part of what is deemed to be the same feature should be avoided.

PRINCIPLE 5 USE OF PERSONAL NAMES

A personal name should not be given to a geographical feature unless such application is in the public interest. The person commemorated should have contributed significantly to the area where the feature is located; when such a name is applied, it should normally be given posthumously. The adoption of a personal name during the lifetime of the person concerned should only be made in exceptional circumstances. Ownership of land should not in itself be grounds for the application of the owner's name to a geographical feature. However, where names already in common local use are derived from the names of persons, either living or deceased, Principle 2 takes precedence.

PRINCIPLE 6 APPROVING NAMES FOR UNNAMED FEATURES

In approving names for previously unnamed features for which no local names are found to be in use, the following sources are recommended: descriptive names appropriate to the features; names of pioneers; names of persons who died during war service; names associated with historical events connected with the area; and names from native languages formerly identified with the general area.

PRINCIPLE 7 FORM AND CHARACTER OF NAMES

Geographical names should be recognizable words or acceptable combinations of words, and should be in good taste.

PRINCIPLE 8 LANGUAGE FORMS AND TRANSLATION

A name should be adopted in a single language form, although other forms may be accepted where in use and when sanctioned by the appropriate names authority. A name should, where possible, be written in the Roman alphabet. When a name is derived from languages other than English or French, it should be written according to the considered opinion of linguistic specialists acceptable to the appropriate names authorities and to the language communities concerned. Names of selected geographical entities of "pan-Canadian" significance, as established by Treasury Board in 1983, are recognized in both English and French for use on federal maps and in federal texts.

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PRINCIPLE 9 SPELLING STANDARDS IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH

The spelling and accenting of names should agree with the rules of the language in which they are written. In English, hyphenation and the genitive apostrophe should be approved only when well established and in current usage.

PRINCIPLE 10 UNIFORMITY IN THE SPELLING OF NAMES

Names of the same origin applying to various service facilities in a community should conform in spelling with the official name of the community. Names with the same specific for associated features should agree in form and spelling.

PRINCIPLE 11 DUPLICATION

Where established names are duplicated or are similar in sound or spelling, and tend to cause confusion, local assistance will be obtained to achieve distinction among them. In giving new names, duplication to the extent that confusion may result in a local community should be avoided.

PRINCIPLE 12 GENERIC TERMINOLOGY

A geographical name usually includes both a specific and a generic element. The generic term in a newly approved geographical name should be appropriate to the nature of the feature. Its position in the name should be dictated by euphony and usage. The generic term will be recorded in English or in French, by the names authority concerned.

PRINCIPLE 13 USE OF QUALIFYING TERMINOLOGY

Qualifying words may be used to distinguish between two or more similar features with identical specific forms. Such words may be derived from other local names or features, or may be terms such as "upper", "new", "west branch", "nouveau", "petit" and "gros". Whenever possible, however, new names should be distinctive.

PRINCIPLE 14 NAMES OF SMALL FEATURES

Except where local and historic usage dictates, the official approval of a name of a minor feature should be guided by the relative significance of the feature, the familiarity with the name, and the scale of mapping available.

APPENDIX 5.5 [ENGLISH/FRENCH]

LIST OF PAN-CANADIAN NAMES FOR

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MAPS

Abitibi, Lake / Lac Abitibi
Anticosti Island / Île d'Anticosti
Appalachian Mountains /
  Les Appalaches
Arctic Ocean / Océan Arctique
Athabasca, Lake / Lac Athabasca
Athabasca River / Rivière Athabasca
Atlantic Ocean / Océan Atlantique

Baffin Bay / Baie de Baffin
Baffin Island / Île de Baffin
Beaufort Sea / Mer de Beaufort
Belle Isle, Strait of /
  Détroit de Belle Isle
British Columbia /
  Colombie-Britannique

Cabot Strait / Détroit de Cabot
Cape Breton Island /
  Île du Cap-Breton
Chaleur Bay / Baie des Chaleurs
Champlain, Lake / Lac Champlain
Churchill River (Man.) /
  Rivière Churchill (Man.)
Churchill River (Nfld.) /
  Fleuve Churchill (T.-N.)
Coast Mountains / Chaîne Côtière
Columbia River / Fleuve Columbia

Davis Strait / Détroit de Davis

Ellesmere Island / Île d'Ellesmere
Erie, Lake / Lac Érié

Franklin, District of /
  District de Franklin
Fraser River / Fleuve Fraser
Fundy, Bay of / Baie de Fundy

Georgian Bay / Baie Georgienne
Great Bear Lake / Grand lac de l'Ours
Great Slave Lake /
  Grand lac des Esclaves

Hudson Bay / Baie d'Hudson
Hudson Strait / Détroit d'Hudson
Huron, Lake / Lac Huron

James Bay / Baie James

Keewatin, District of /
  District de Keewatin

Labrador Sea / Mer du Labrador
Laurentian Mountains /
  Les Laurentides

Mackenzie, District of /
  District de Mackenzie
Mackenzie River / Fleuve Mackenzie
Manitoba, Lake / Lac Manitoba
Michigan, Lake / Lac Michigan
  (not actually in Canada)

Nelson River / Fleuve Nelson
New Brunswick / Nouveau-Brunswick
Newfoundland / Terre-Neuve
Niagara Falls / Chutes Niagara
Nipigon, Lake / Lac Nipigon
Nipissing, Lake / Lac Nipissing
North Saskatchewan River /
  Rivière Saskatchewan Nord
Northumberland Strait /
  Détroit de Northumberland
Northwest Territories /
  Territoires du Nord-Ouest
Nova Scotia / Nouvelle-Écosse

Ontario, Lake / Lac Ontario
Ottawa River / Rivière des Outaouais

Pacific Ocean / Océan Pacifique
Peace River / Rivière de la Paix
Prince Edward Island /
  Île-du-Prince-Édouard

Quebec / Québec (province)

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Queen Charlotte Islands /
  Îles de la Reine-Charlotte
Queen Elizabeth Islands /
  Îles de la Reine-Élisabeth

Rainy Lake / Lac à la Pluie
Rainy River / Rivière à la Pluie
Red River / Rivière Rouge
Restigouche River /
  Rivière Ristigouche
Rocky Mountains / Montagnes Rocheuses

Sable Island / Île de Sable
Saguenay River / Rivière Saguenay
St. Clair, Lake / Lac Sainte-Claire
Saint John River / Rivière Saint-Jean
St. Lawrence, Gulf of /
  Golfe du Saint-Laurent
St. Lawrence River /
  Fleuve Saint-Laurent
Saskatchewan River /
  Rivière Saskatchewan
South Saskatchewan River /
  Rivière Saskatchewan Sud
Superior, Lake / Lac Supérieur

Timiskaming, Lake / Lac Témiscamingue

Ungava Bay / Baie d'Ungava

Vancouver Island / Île de Vancouver

Winnipeg, Lake / Lac Winnipeg
Winnipegosis, Lake / Lac Winnipegosis
Winnipeg River / Rivière Winnipeg
Woods, Lake of the / Lac des Bois

Yukon River / Fleuve Yukon
Yukon Territory / Territoire du Yukon

APPENDIX 5.6

[ENGLISH/FRENCH]

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada | Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada

SOME EXTRACTS FROM

NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES DU CANADA APPROUVÉS EN ANGLAIS ET EN FRANÇAIS

CANADA'S GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES APPROVED IN ENGLISH AND IN FRENCH

1991

Secrétariat **Secretariat**

Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques

Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names

Canada

/...

NAMES OF FEATURES SHARED BY TWO PROVINCES AND HAVING OFFICIAL STATUS IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH / NOMS D'ENTITÉS QUE SE PARTAGENT DEUX PROVINCES ET AYANT UN STATUT OFFICIEL EN ANGLAIS ET EN FRANÇAIS

(Excluding Pan-Canadian names / Excluant les noms d'intérêt pancanadien)

Newfoundland / Terre-Neuve	Quebec / Québec
Bujeault River	Rivière Bujeault
Caubvick, Mount	Mont D'Iberville
Chanion Brook	Ruisseau Chanion
Cheeseman Lake	Lac Cheeseman
Donquan Lake	Lac Donquan
East Natashquan River	Rivière Natashquan Est
Fonteneau Lake	Lac Fonteneau
Gaillot Lake	Lac Gaillot
Indian Pond	Lac Tshipashit
Joir River	Rivière Joir
Kachekaosipou River	Rivière Kachekaosipou
Little Mecatina River	Rivière du Petit Mécatina
Mabille Lake	Lac Mabille
Mercereau River	Rivière Mercereau
Napetipi River	Rivière Napetipi
Natashquan River	Rivière Natashquan
Norman Lake	Lac Norman
St. Augustin River	Rivière Saint-Augustin
St. Paul River	Rivière Saint-Paul
Senécal Lake	Lac Sénécal
Torngat Mountains	Monts Torngat

New Brunswick / Nouveau-Brunswick	Quebec / Québec
Baker-Brook-Nord, Rivière	Ruisseau Baker Nord
Benedict Brook	Ruisseau Benedict
Cedar Brook	Ruisseau Cedar
Chisholm Brook	Ruisseau Chisholm
Grand-Reed, Ruisseau	Ruisseau Grand Reed
Green River (see also/voir aussi Verte, Rivière)	Rivière Verte
Kitchen Brook	Cours d'eau Courchesne
Madawaska River (see also/voir aussi Madawaska, Rivière)	Rivière Madawaska
Madawaska, Rivière (see also/voir aussi Madawaska River)	Rivière Madawaska
North Branch Kedgwick River	Rivière Kedgwick
North Branch States Brook	Ruisseau States Nord
Patapedia River	Rivière Patapédia
Pollard Brook	Ruisseau Pollard
Prices Brook	Ruisseau Prices
Quigley Brook	Ruisseau Quigley
Rimouski River	Rivière Rimouski
St. Francis River (see also/voir aussi Saint-François, Rivière)	Rivière Saint-François
Saint-François, Rivière (see also/voir aussi St. Francis River)	Rivière Saint-François
Sisson Brook	Ruisseau Sisson
Teed Brook	Ruisseau Teed
Verte, Rivière (see also/voir aussi Green River)	Rivière Verte

Ontario	Quebec / Québec
Again River	Rivière Again
Allumette Lake	Lac aux Allumettes
Armstrong Creek	Ruisseau Armstrong
Boundary Bay	Baie chez Lepage
Boundary Hill	Colline Boundary
Boundary Lakes	Lacs de la Frontière
Burwash Creek	Ruisseau Burwash
Chaudière, Petits rapides de la	Petits rapides des Chaudières
Chaudière Falls	Chute des Chaudières
Chiyask Bay	Baie Chiyask
Clarice Lake	Lac Clarice
Culbute Channel	Chenal de la Culbute
Deschênes Rapids	Rapides Deschênes
Detour River	Rivière du Détour
East Rigaud River	Rivière Rigaud Est
Harricanaw River	Rivière Harricana
Holden Lake	Lac Holden
Julian Creek	Ruisseau Julian
Kenosha Island	Île Kénosha
Kingroy Lake	Lac Kingroy
Labyrinth Lake	Lac Labyrinthe
La Reine, Rivière	Rivière la Reine
Lost Channel	Chenal Lost
Lower Allumette Lake	Lac aux Allumettes
Lower Narrows	Passe Lower
Magusi River	Rivière Magusi
McDiarmid Creek	Ruisseau McDiarmid
Ministikawatin Peninsula	Péninsule Ministikawatin
Muskrat Rapids	Rapides Muskrat
Norman Rapids	Rapides Norman
Okikodosik Bay	Baie Okikodoski
Opimika Narrows	Chenal Opimica
Piscapecassy River	Rivière Piscapecassy
Pontiac Creek	Ruisseau Pontiac
Pontleroy Creek	Ruisseau Pontleroy
Raft Channel	Chenal Raft
Raven Lake	Lac Raven
Remic Rapids	Rapides Remic
Remprouix Island	Île Remprouix
Rigaud River	Rivière Rigaud
Ross Lake	Lac Ross
Saugeen Creek	Ruisseau Saugeen
Sunday Creek	Ruisseau Sunday
Sunrise Creek	Ruisseau Sunrise
Turcotte River	Rivière Turcotte
Woolsey Narrows	Défilé Woolsey
Wright Creek	Ruisseau Wright

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES APPROVED IN BOTH ENGLISH AND FRENCH WITHIN ONE PROVINCE / NOMS GÉOGRAPHIQUES APPROUVÉS EN ANGLAIS ET EN FRANÇAIS À L'INTÉRIEUR D'UNE MÊME PROVINCE

(Excluding Pan-Canadian names / Excluant les noms d'intérêt pancanadien)

New Brunswick only / Nouveau-Brunswick seulement

Second Falls (falls)
Deuxième Sault (chute)

Grand Falls (town)
Grand-Sault (ville)

Caissie Cape (rural community)
Cap-des-Caissie (communauté rurale)

UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES APPROVED IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH / NOMS D'ENTITÉS SOUS-MARINES APPROUVÉS EN ANGLAIS ET EN FRANÇAIS

Name/ Nom	Official cross reference in other official language/Renvoi officiel dans l'autre langue officielle	Feature/ Entité	Position Latitude Longitude
Alpha, Dorsale	Alpha Ridge	Ridge/Dorsale	85°30' N 110°00' W
Alpha Ridge	Dorsale Alpha	Ridge/Dorsale	85°30' N 110°00' W
Américains, Banc des	American Bank	Bank/Banc	48°36' N 63°54' W
American Bank	Banc des Américains	Bank/Banc	48°36' N 63°54' W
Amundsen Basin	Bassin Amundsen	Basin/Basssin	89°00' N 45°00' E
Amundsen, Bassin	Amundsen Basin	Basin/Bassin	89°00' N 45°00' E
Anticosti Channel	Chenal d'Anticosti	Valley/Vallée	49°30' N 61°00' W
Anticosti, Chenal d'	Anticosti Channel	Valley/Vallée	49°30' N 61°00' W
Artimon, Banc d'	Artimon Bank	Bank/Banc	45°10' N 58°00' W
Artimon Bank	Banc d'Artimon	Bank/Banc	45°10' N 58°00' W
Avalon Channel	Chenal d'Avalon	Trough/Cuvette	46°30' N 53°00' W
Avalon, Chenal d'	Avalon Channel	Trough/Cuvette	46°30' N 53°00' W
Baccaro, Banc de	Baccaro Bank	Bank/Banc	43°00' N 64°45' W
Baccaro Bank	Banc de Baccaro	Bank/Banc	43°00' N 64°45' W
Baleine, Banc de la	Whale Bank	Bank/Banc	45°20' N 53°20' W
Baleine, Trou de la	Whale Deep	Basin/Bassin	45°20' N 52°45' W
Ballard, Banc	Ballard Bank	Bank/Banc	46°38' N 52°55' W
Ballard Bank	Banc Ballard	Bank/Banc	46°38' N 52°55' W
Bennett, Banc de	Bennett Bank	Bank/Banc	48°05' N 62°29' W
Bennett Bank	Banc de Bennett	Bank/Banc	48°05' N 62°29' W
Bonnécamps Canyon	Canyon Bonnécamps	Canyon/Canyon	43°05' N 60°25' W
Bonnécamps, Canyon	Bonnécamps Canyon	Canyon/Canyon	43°05' N 60°25' W
Bonnet Flamand	Flemish Cap	Plateau/Plateau	47°00' N 44°50' W
Bradelle, Banc	Bradelle Bank	Bank/Banc	47°26' N 62°54' W
Bradelle Bank	Banc Bradelle	Bank/Banc	47°26' N 62°54' W

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Name/ Nom	Official cross reference in other official language/Renvoi officiel dans l'autre langue officielle	Feature/ Entité	Position Latitude Longitude
Brown, Banc de	Browns Bank	Bank/Banc	42°37' N 65°55' W
Browns Bank	Banc de Brown	Bank/Banc	42°37' N 65°55' W
Burgeo, Banc	Burgeo Bank	Bank/Banc	47°10' N 57°55' W
Burgeo Bank	Banc Burgeo	Bank/Banc	47°10' N 57°55' W
Canada Basin	Bassin Canada	Basin/Bassin	78°00' N 144°00' W
Canada, Bassin	Canada Basin	Basin/Bassin	78°00' N 144°00' W
Canso, Banc de	Canso Bank	Bank/Banc	45°09' N 60°17' W
Canso Bank	Banc de Canso	Bank/Banc	45°09' N 60°17' W
Cap Breton, Cuvette du	Cape Breton Trough	Trough/Cuvette	46°50' N 60°50' W
Cape Breton Trough	Cuvette du Cap Breton	Trough/Cuvette	46°50' N 60°50' W
Cascadia Basin	Bassin Cascadia	Basin/Bassin	46°30' N 127°30' W
Cascadia, Bassin	Cascadia Basin	Basin/Bassin	46°30' N 127°30' W
Chaleurs, Vallée des	Chaleur Trough	Trough/Cuvette	48°00' N 65°00' W
Chaleur Trough	Vallée des Chaleurs	Trough/Cuvette	48°00' N 65°00' W
Chukchi, Plate-forme	Chukchi Shelf	Shelf/Plate-forme	70°00' N 168°00' W
Chukchi Shelf	Plate-forme Chukchi	Shelf/Plate-forme	70°00' N 168°00' W
Crowell Basin	Bassin de Crowell	Basin/Bassin	42°54' N 67°20' W
Crowell, Bassin de	Crowell Basin	Basin/Bassin	42°54' N 67°20' W
East Bar	Barre Est	Shoal/Haut-fond	44°01' N 59°30' W
Églefin, Chenal de l'	Haddock Channel	Trough/Cuvette	45°30' N 54°20' W
Emerald Bank	Banc d'Émeraude	Bank/Banc	43°35' N 62°30' W
Emerald Basin	Bassin d'Émeraude	Basin/Bassin	44°00' N 62°50' W
Émeraude, Banc d'	Emerald Bank	Bank/Banc	43°35' N 62°30' W
Émeraude, Bassin d'	Emerald Basin	Basin/Bassin	44°00' N 62°50' W
Est, Barre	East Bar	Bar/Barre	44°01' N 59°30' W
Flamande, Passe	Flemish Pass	Pass/Col	47°00' N 46°45' W
Flemish Cap	Bonnet Flamand	Plateau/Plateau	47°00' N 44°50' W
Flemish Pass	Passe Flamande	Pass/Col	47°00' N 46°45' W
Flétan, Chenal du	Halibut Channel	Trough/Cuvette	46°00' N 55°15' W

Name/ Nom	Official cross reference in other official language/Renvoi officiel dans l'autre langue officielle	Feature/ Entité	Position Latitude Longitude
Georges, Banc de	Georges Bank	Bank/Banc	41°45' N 67°00' W
Georges Bank	Banc de Georges	Bank/Banc	41°45' N 67°00' W
Georges Basin	Bassin de Georges	Basin/Bassin	42°25' N 67°00' W
Georges, Bassin de	Georges Basin	Basin/Bassin	42°25' N 67°00' W
Goulet, Le	The Gully	Canyon/Canyon	44°08' N 59°12' W
Grand Banc	Grand Bank	Bank/Banc	45°25' N 51°25' W
Grand Banc, Queue du	Tail of the Grand Bank	Bank/Banc	43°13' N 50°03' W
Grand Bank	Grand Banc	Bank/Banc	45°25' N 51°25' W
Grand Banks of Newfoundland, The	Les Grands Bancs de Terre-Neuve	Banks/Bancs	45°30' N 52°30' W
Grand Manan, Bancs	Grand Manan Banks	Banks/Bancs	44°10' N 67°05' W
Grand Manan Banks	Bancs Grand Manan	Bank/Bancs	44°10' N 67°05' W
Grand Manan Basin	Bassin Grand Manan	Basin/Bassin	44°25' N 66°35' W
Grand Manan, Bassin	Grand Manan Basin	Basin/Bassin	44°25' N 66°35' W
Grand Nord, Le	Great North	Bank/Banc	47°10' N 49°30' W
Grands Bancs de Terre-Neuve, Les	The Grand Banks of Newfoundland	Banks/Bancs	45°30' N 52°30' W
Great North	Le Grand Nord	Bank/Banc	47°10' N 49°30' W
Green Bank	Banc à Vert	Bank/Banc	45°40' N 54°40' W
Greenland Abyssal Plain	Plaine abyssale du Groenland	Abyssal Plain/ Plaine abyssale	75°00' N 3°00' W
Groenland, Plaine abyssale du	Greenland Abyssal Plain	Abyssale Plain/ Plaine abyssale	75°00 N 3°00' W
Gully, The	Le Goulet	Canyon/Canyon	44°08' N 59°12' W
Haddock Channel	Chenal de l'Églefin	Trough/Cuvette	45°30' N 54°20' W
Halibut Channel	Chenal du Flétan	Trough/Cuvette	46°00' N 55°15' W
Hamilton, Banc	Hamilton Bank	Bank/Banc	54°00' N 54°45' W
Hamilton Bank	Banc Hamilton	Bank/Banc	54°00' N 54°45' W
Île de Sable, Banc de l'	Sable Island Bank	Bank/Banc	43°45' N 60°45' W
Jordan Basin	Bassin Jordan	Basin/Bassin	43°30' N 67°30' W
Jordan, Bassin	Jordan Basin	Basin/Bassin	43°30' N 67°30' W

Name/ Nom	Official cross reference in other official language/Renvoi officiel dans l'autre langue officielle	Feature/ Entité	Position Latitude Longitude
Labrador Basin	Bassin du Labrador	Basin/Bassin	55°00' N 47°00' W
Labrador, Bassin du	Labrador Basin	Basin/Bassin	55°00' N 47°00' W
LaHave, Banc de	LaHave Bank	Bank/Banc	43°11' N 64°05' W
LaHave Bank	Banc de LaHave	Bank/Banc	43°11' N 64°05' W
LaHave Basin	Bassin de LaHave	Basin/Bassin	43°43' N 63°51' W
LaHave, Bassin de	LaHave Basin	Basin/Bassin	43°43' N 63°51' W
Laurentian Channel	Chenal Laurentien	Valley/Vallée	48°30' N 62°00' W
Laurentian Fan	Cône Laurentien	Fan/Cône	44°00' N 56°30' W
Laurentien, Chenal	Laurentian Channel	Valley/Vallée	48°30' N 62°00' W
Laurentien, Cône	Laurentian Fan	Fan/Cône	44°00' N 56°30' W
Lomonosov, Dorsale	Lomonosov Ridge	Ridge/Dorsale	88°00 N 140°00' E
Lomonosov Ridge	Dorsale Lomonosov	Ridge/Dorsale	88°00' N 140°00' E
Middle Bank	Banc du Milieu	Bank/Banc	44°35' N 60°35' W
Milieu, Banc du	Middle Bank	Bank/Banc	44°35' N 60°35' W
Misaine, Banc de	Misaine Bank	Bank/Banc	45°15' N 58°45' W
Misaine Bank	Banc de Misaine	Bank/Banc	45°15' N 58°45' W
Néo-Écossaise, Plate-forme	Scotian Shelf	Shelf/Plate-forme	44°00' N 62°30' W
New England Seamount Chain	Chaîne de monts de la Nouvelle-Angleterre	Seamount Chain/ Chaîne de monts	38°00' N 61°00' W
Newfoundland Ridge	Dorsale de Terre-Neuve	Ridge/Dorsale	41°30' N 49°30 W
Newfoundland Seamounts	Chaine de monts de Terre-Neuve	Seamounts/ Monts	43°50' N 45°00' W
Newfoundland Shelf	Plate-forme de Terre-Neuve	Shelf/Plate-forme	50°00' N 47°00' W
Nord-Est, Chenal	Northeast Channel	Valley/Vallée	42°10' N 65°50' W
Northeast Channel	Chenal Nord-Est	Valley/Vallée	42°10' N 65°50' W
Notre Dame Channel	Chenal Notre-Dame	Trough/Cuvette	50°00' N 54°30' W
Notre-Dame, Chenal	Notre Dame Channel	Trough/Cuvette	50°00' N 54°30' W
Nouvelle-Angleterre, Chaîne de monts de la	New England Seamount Chain	Seamount Chain/ Chaîne de monts	38°00' N 61°00' W

Name/ Nom	Official cross reference in other official language/Renvoi officiel dans l'autre langue officielle	Feature/ Entité	Position Latitude Longitude
Orphan Bank	Banc de l'Orphelin	Bank/Banc	48°18' N 63°10' W
Orphan, Dôme	Orphan Knoll	Knoll/Dôme	50°30' N 46°30' W
Orphan Knoll	Dôme Orphan	Knoll/Dôme	50°30' N 46°30' W
Orphelin, Banc de l'	Orphan Bank	Bank/Bank	48°18' N 63°10' W
Ouest, Barre	West Bar	Shoal/Haut-fond	44°00' N 60°22' W
Pieter, Banc de	Pieter Bank	Bank/Banc	48°00' N 63°06' W
Pieter Bank	Banc de Pieter	Bank/Banc	48°00' N 63°06' W
Platier, Le	Southeast Shoal	Bank/Banc	44°08' N 49°45' W
Reykjanes, Dorsale	Reykjanes Ridge	Ridge/Dorsale	60°00' N 27°00' W
Reykjanes Ridge	Dorsale Reykjanes	Ridge/Dorsale	60°00' N 27°00' W
Rose Blanche, Banc de la	Rose Blanche Bank	Bank/Banc	47°25' N 58°50' W
Rose Blanche Bank	Banc de la Rose Blanche	Bank/Banc	47°25' N 58°50' W
Roseway, Banc	Roseway Bank	Bank/Banc	43°25' N 64°40' W
Roseway Bank	Banc Roseway	Bank/Banc	43°25' N 64°40' W
Roseway Basin	Bassin Roseway	Basin/Bassin	43°10' N 65°10' W
Roseway, Bassin	Roseway Basin	Basin/Bassin	43°10 N 65°10' W
Sable Island Bank	Banc de l'Île de Sable	Bank/Banc	43°45' N 60°45' W
St Anns Bank	Banc de Sainte-Anne	Bank/Banc	46°00' N 59°30' W
Sainte-Anne, Banc de	St Anns Bank	Bank/Banc	46°00' N 59°30' W
Sainte-Marie, Banc de	St Marys Bank	Bank/Banc	46°38' N 53°57' W
St Marys Bank	Banc de Sainte-Marie	Bank/Banc	46°38' N 53°57' W
Saint-Pierre, Banc de	St Pierre Bank	Bank/Banc	46°00' N 56°15' W
St Pierre Bank	Banc de Saint-Pierre	Bank/Banc	46°00' N 56°15' W
Sambro, Banc	Sambro Bank	Bank/Banc	43°43' N 63°19' W
Sambro Bank	Banc Sambro	Bank/Banc	43°43' N 63°19' W
Scatarie, Banc	Scatarie Bank	Bank/Banc	45°59' N 59°15' W
Scatarie Bank	Banc Scatarie	Bank/Banc	45°59' N 59°15' W
Scotian Shelf	Plate-forme Néo-Écossaise	Shelf/Plate-forme	44°00' N 62°30' W

Name/ Nom	Official cross reference in other official language/Renvoi officiel dans l'autre langue officielle	Feature/ Entité	Position Latitude Longitude
Shediac Valley	Vallée de Shediac	Valley/Vallée	47°20' N 64°25' W
Shediac, Vallée de	Shediac Valley	Valley/Vallée	47°20 N 64°25' W
Sohm Abyssal Plain	Plaine abyssale Sohm	Abyssal Plain/ Plaine abyssale	36°00' N 55°00' W
Sohm, Plaine abyssale	Sohm Abyssal Plain	Abyssal Plain/ Plaine abyssale	36°00' N 55°00' W
Southeast Shoal	Le Platier	Bank/Banc	44°08' N 49°45' W
Tail of the Bank	Queue du Grand Banc	Bank/Banc	43°13' N 50°03' W
Terre-Neuve, Chaîne de monts de	Newfoundland Seamounts	Seamounts/ Monts	43°50' N 45°00' W
Terre-Neuve, Dorsale de	Newfoundland Ridge	Ridge/Dorsale	41°30' N 49°30' W
Terre-Neuve, Plate-forme de	Newfoundland Shelf	Shelf/ Plate-forme	50°00' N 47°00' W
Titanic Canyon	Canyon du Titanic	Canyon/Canyon	41°23'N 50°30'W
Titanic, Canyon du	Titanic Canyon	Canyon/Canyon	41°23'N 50°30'W
Vert, Banc à	Green Bank	Bank/Banc	45°40' N 54°40' W
West Bar	Barre Ouest	Shoal/ Haut-fond	44°00' N 60°22' W
Western, Banc	Western Bank	Bank/Banc	43°30' N 61°45' W
Western Bank	Banc Western	Bank/Banc	43°30' N 61°45' W
Whale Bank	Banc de la Baleine	Bank/Banc	45°20' N 53°20' W
Whale Deep	Trou de la Baleine	Basin/Bassin	45°20'N 52°45' W

APPENDIX 5.7 [ENGLISH/FRENCH]

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TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPPING TYPE ANNEX 1 5 /8

ABBREVIATIONS

Where it is necessary to use abbreviations, they should be in the form shown below. Periods should not be used.

Term	English Abbreviation (singular)	English Abbreviation (plural)	Translation	French Abbreviation (singular)	French Abbreviation (plural)
Abandoned	Aband	--	Abandonné.e	Aband	--
Anchorage	Anch	--	Mouillage	Mouil	--
Archipelago	Arch	--	Archipel	Arch	--
Avenue	Ave	--	Avenue	Av	--
Bay	B	--	Baie	B	--
Branch	Br	--	Affluent	Aff	--
Brook	Bk	--	Ruisseau	Ruis	--
Canal	Can	--	Canal	Can	--
Cape	C	--	Cap	C	--
Channel	Chan	--	Chenal	Chen	--
Chimney	Chy	Chys	Cheminée	Chem	--
Communication	Com	--	Communication	Comm	--
County	Co	Cos	Comté	Cté	Ctés
Cove	C	--	Crique	Cr	--
Creek	Ck	--	Petit ruisseau	Petit ruis	--
Department of National Defence	DND	--	Ministère de la Défense Nationale	MDN	--
District	Dist	--	District	Dist	--
Division	Div	--	Division	Div	--
Eighteenth	18th	--	Dix-huitième	18 e	--
Eighth	8th	--	Huitième	8 e	--
Eleventh	11th	--	Onzième	11 e	--
Ferry	Fy	--	Traversier	Trav	--
Fifteenth	15th	--	Quinzième	15 e	--
Fifth	5th	--	Cinquième	5 e	--
Ford	Fd	--	Ford	F d	--
First	1st	--	Premier, ère	1 er, ère	--
Fourteenth	14th	--	Quatorzième	14 e	--
Fourth	4th	--	Quatrième	4 e	--
Geographic	Geo	--	Géographique	Géo	--
Glacier	Gla	--	Glacier	Gl	--
Gulf	G	--	Golfe	G	--
Harbour	Hr	--	Port	--	--

Term	English Abbreviation (singular)	English Abbreviation (plural)	Translation	French Abbreviation (singular)	French Abbreviation (plural)
Head	Hd	—	Promontoire	Prom	—
Highway	Hwy	—	Route	Rte	Rtes
Hospital	H	—	Hôpital	Hôp	—
Indian Reserve	I R	—	Réserve indienne	R I	—
Inlet	In	—	Anse	—	—
Island	I	—	Île	I	—
Islet	It	—	Îlot	—	—
Isthmus	Ism	—	Isthme	Isth	—
Junction	Jct	—	Jonction	Jon	—
Lagoon	Lag	—	Lagune	Lag	—
Lake	L	—	Lac	L	—
Landing	Ldg	—	Débarcadère	Débar c	—
Mount	Mt	Mts	Mont	Mt	Mts
Mountain	Mtn	Mtns	Montagne	Mgne	Mgnes
Mouth	Mth	—	Embouchure	Embre	—
Municipality	Mun	—	Municipalité	Mun	—
Narrows	Nrs	—	Goulet	Goul	—
Nineteenth	19th	—	Dix-neuvième	19 e	—
North	Nth	—	Neuvième	9 e	—
Northeast	N E	—	Nord-est	N-E	—
Northwest	N W	—	Nord-ouest	N-O	—
Parish	Par	—	Paroisse	Par	—
Park	Pk	Pks	Parc	—	—
Parkway	Pky	—	Promenade	Pr	—
Passage	Pass	—	Passage	Pass	—
Peak	Pk	Pks	Pic	—	—
Peninsula	Pen	—	Péninsule Presqu'île	Péninsule Presqu'île	— —
Point	Pt	Pts	Pointe	Pte	Ptes
Pond	Pd	Pds	Étang	Étg	Étgs

1:50 000
TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPPING TYPE ANNEX 1 7 /8

Term	English Abbreviation (singular)	English Abbreviation (plural)	Translation	French Abbreviation (singular)	French Abbreviation (plural)
Position Approximate	Pos Approx	—	Position approximative	P A	—
Post Office (name)	PO	—	Bureau de poste (nom)	B de p	—
Promontory	Prom	—	Promontoire	Prom	—
Provincial	Prov	—	Provincial, ale	Prov	—
Range (Mountain)	Rge	—	Chaîne de montagnes	Chaîne mgnes	—
Reef	Rf	Rfs	Récif	Rf	Rfs
—	—	—	Municipalité régionale de comté	MRC	—
Reservoir	Res	Resrs	Réservoir	Rvoir	Rvoirs
River	R	—	Rivière ou fleuve	R ou Fl	—
Road	Rd	—	Chemin	Ch	—
Rock	Rk	Rks	Rocher	Roc	Rocs
Saint	St	Sts	Saint-	St-	S S-
—	—	—	Sainte-	Ste-	Stes-
Second	2nd	—	Deuxième	2e	—
Settlement	Sett	—	Établissement	Établ	—
Seventeenth	17th	—	Dix-septième	17e	—
Seventh	7th	—	Septième	7e	—
Shoal	Sh	Shs	Haut-fond	H-fond	H-fs
Sixteenth	16th	—	Seizième	16e	—
Sixth	6th	—	Sixième	6e	—
Sound	Sd	—	Détroit, Passage	Dét, Pass	—
Southeast	S E	—	Sud-est	S-E	—
Southwest	S W	—	Sud-ouest	S-O	—
Station	Sta	—	Station	Sta	—
Strait	Str	—	Détroit	Dét	—
Stream	Strm	—	Cours d'eau	C d	—
Tenth	10th	—	Dixième	10e	—
Territory	Terr	—	Territoire	Terr	—
Third	3rd	—	Troisième	3e	—
Thirteenth	13th	—	Treizième	13e	—
Thirtieth	30th	—	Trentième	30e	—
Thirty-first	31th	—	Trente-et-unième	31e	—
Thirty-second	32nd	—	Trente-deuxième	32e	—
Tributary	Trib	—	—	—	—
Township	Tp	—	Canton	Cant	—
Twelfth	12th	—	Douzième	12e	—

Term	English Abbreviation (singular)	English Abbreviation (plural)	Translation	French Abbreviation (singular)	French Abbreviation (plural)
Twentieth	20th	–	Vingtième	20e	–
Twenty-eighth	28th	–	Vingt-huitième	28e	–
Twenty-fifth	25th	–	Vingt-cinquième	25e	–
Twenty-first	21st	–	Vingt-et-unième	21e	–
Twenty-fourth	24th	–	Vingt-quatrième	24e	–
Twenty-ninth	29th	–	Vingt-neuvième	29e	–
Twenty-second	22nd	–	Vingt-deuxième	22e	–
Twenty-seven	27th	–	Vingt-septième	27e	–
Twenty-sixth	26th	–	Vingt-sixième	26e	–
Twenty-third	23rd	–	Vingt-troisième	23e	–
Valley	Val	–	Vallée	Val	–
Village	Vil	–	Village	Vil	–

APPENDIX 5.8

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